



OUR AGENCIES.
Mr. C. PIERCE, No. 46, South Third st., Philadelphia, is one of our most obliging and efficient Agents.
E. W. CARR, Third street, opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia, is also our Agent for that City.
Dr. E. PARSONS, Gladys Creek, Barbours co. has kindly consented to act as Agent for the Mirror.
D. M. AUVIL, Nestorville, Barbours co., Va. G. CRESAP, Esq., Kingwood, Preston co., Va.

CIRCUIT COURT.
The Circuit Court of Monongalia county commenced its Spring session in this place on Monday last, April 9. We happened in the Court-house just in time to hear Judge Thompson deliver his charge to the Grand Jury, and it was, without flattery, the best Temperance address we have heard for a long time. The Judge stated that he had recently presided in the Circuit Court in Brooke and Hancock counties (in which counties no licenses to deal in ardent spirits are granted)—and that, in a crowded court-house, he had not seen an intoxicated person. He dwelt with peculiar force upon the fact that the liquors now sold and drank are villainous compounds of poisonous drugs, destroying the nerves, infuriating the brain, and transforming men into demons incarnate. He concluded by urging upon the Grand Jury, as the most they can do, under existing laws, to return every known case of selling liquors without license, with a distinct intimation that prompt punishment would follow conviction. We took the liberty, very respectfully, to wait upon the Judge, and request a copy of his charge for publication. We were anxious to combine, to the utmost of our power, the weighty influence of the Bench, with that of the Pulpit and the Press, for the suppression of the giant evil of intemperance. We were politely assured by his Honor, however, that the charge was delivered extemporaneously, and that it was impossible, with his existing engagements, to gather up his sentiments, and reduce it to writing.

GREAT FIRE IN BLACKSVILLE.
We are informed by Hubartus Rice, Esq., that on Wednesday night the 11th inst., a fire broke out in the kitchen of William Lantz, Esq., in Blacksville, and in its destructive course consumed the store-house and dwelling of Thomas Brock, the entire buildings of Fletcher Brock, Esq., the dwelling and saddle shop of A. B. Pratt, the office of Dr. Lazzell, with a large portion of its contents, the shop and dwelling of Esq. Fletcher, and probably several other buildings. The amount of loss is not ascertained, but it must be very considerable.

"In Peace prepare for War!"
While exempt from calamity prepare to meet it. What means and appliances have we, here in Morgantown, to arrest the progress of the devouring element? We have no Fire Engine—that's certain; but is there a supply of Fire Hooks and Ladders, in a condition for service? We earnestly invite the attention of the Borough Trustees to this subject. It is true that this town has long been free from a scourge by fire; but it may not always be so. The number of frame buildings, and their extreme combustibility, render it necessary that every precaution should be used. The price of a good Engine would be a very small matter, compared with the saving of property that might be effected by its use during a single half hour.

At the recent session of the Circuit Court in Preston county, Judge Camden presiding, Benjamin S. Burk, a youth of 18 years, was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year for stealing a horse. Five writs of ejectment were also tried.

An answer to our enquiry—where is Moranton? is to be found in the last True Virginian:
"Moranton, so our friend Sterling, the postmaster at Palatine informs us, is but a few miles distant from his office, and is to be supplied therefrom."

Neil Dow, the father of the Maine law, has been elected Mayor of Portland, by a majority of 78 votes.

Democratic Senatorial Convention.
The Convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for Senator in the District composed of the counties of Monongalia, Preston and Taylor, met at Independence, March 31. Dr. J. C. Kemble, of Preston, was chairman, and R. E. Cowan, Esq., Secretary.

After the Committee on credentials had reported entitling 5 Delegates from Monongalia, 11 from Preston and one from Taylor, to seats, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate:

First Ballot.
James K. Smith, of Taylor, 400
Alex. Wade, of Monongalia, 990
Wm. G. Brown, of Preston, 815
Jonathan Huddleson, " 400

Second Ballot.
James K. Smith, 400
Wm. G. Brown, 715
Alexander Wade, 346
Jonathan Huddleson, 745
Scattering votes, 400

Third Ballot.
Wm. G. Brown, 388
Jonathan Huddleson, 1318
Scattering votes, 400

Mr. Huddleson, was, on motion, declared to be the nominee of the Convention by acclamation. Mr. H. then addressed the Convention, and was followed by D. B. Stewart, of Monongalia, and Dr. J. C. Kemble, of Preston.

A series of resolutions organizing the party—re-assertory of the democratic doctrines—eulogistic of the character and fitness of the candidate just nominated—and in opposition to the American party—were adopted; after which the Convention adjourned.

Improvement in Hand Printing Presses.
Messrs. E. MATHERS and Wm. D. SIEGFRIED, of this place, have received a Patent for an "Apparatus for feeding paper to Hand Printing Presses." The improvement consists in the arrangement of a feed-board, slide-rods, clamps, &c., for conveying the sheet under the platen and withdrawing it, after the impression is made, simultaneously with the movement of the form. A rolling apparatus is also adjusted to the feed-board, and worked by the movement of the press. The tympan and frisket are dispensed with, and the blankets adjusted to the platen.

The patentees claim a saving of one-half the time and labor usually spent upon hand presses,—a better distribution of the ink, and a more systematic and perfect working of the press.—We have not yet looked into the improvement much, but if it fulfills the claims of the inventors it will prove a valuable addition to printing machinery.

Brandreth's Pills, so long puffed in the newspapers, have been swallowed to some considerable purpose. The proprietor has made an immense fortune out of them. Read the following paragraph:

A new hotel is soon to be opened in Broadway—the Brandreth House, at the corner of Lispenard, Canal and Broadway. Dr. Brandreth, of pill memory and reputation, owns the block, and this building, just completed, together with the furniture of the hotel, costs him over \$500,000.

War Book Table.
Godey, for April, has been for several days on our table, but want of time has prevented us from paying the usual attention. It contains almost an indefinite number of engravings, some of them very pretty, and all calculated to be useful to the ladies, as patterns for dresses, embroidery, &c. There are upwards of sixty articles, in prose and poetry, from talented contributors. Godey manages to command a vast amount of literary and artistic talent to keep up and elevate the character of his Book.

Graham, for April, is also on hand.—"Mary, Queen of Scots," is an elegant engraving, so is the Fashion Plate. "Mary Stuart, a Romance of History," by William Dow, is commenced in this No., and will doubtless be highly interesting. This No. contains the usual variety of spicy reading.

It will be seen from his card in this paper, that Dr. Thomas Dunn has located at Barriksville for the purpose of practicing his profession. We claim the Doctor as an old acquaintance, and if he needed a good word, we should be ready to speak it for him. But we imagine that he does not. We understand that he stepped into a good practice at once.—True Virginian.

In Westmoreland county, Pa. Judge Burrill lately decided that taking a manuscript from the desk of an editor is not larceny! We do not believe that such a decision could be had from a judicial tribunal in Virginia.

The residence and farm of Mrs. E. V. Cox, at Charleston, Kanawha, has been sold for \$15,400.

The following article is transferred into our columns from the Richmond Examiner (Democratic) at the request of a gentleman who subscribes himself a "Jeffersonian Democrat":

WINCHESTER, Va., March 20, 1855.
Colonel John Rutherford,
Sir,—The Richmond Examiner of the 20th ultimo, publishes a list of appointments made by the Democratic Executive Committee of which you are Chairman; among which my name appears as Senatorial Elector for District No. 33.

This action of your committee is to organize and rally the Democratic party of the State for the approaching election, and the duty is imposed upon every elector thus appointed to canvass his district, advocate the election of the Staunton Convention nominees, and persuade the people to vote for them. Now, sir, as this is an office which I have no inclination or conscience to perform, I respectfully beg to decline the appointment, and, in justice to myself, to add briefly the reasons which constrain me thus to do.

I believe that the foundation of the splendid superstructure of our government and institutions is deeply laid in the great principles of the Democratic party, and that the practical operation of these principles has been the prime virtual cause of the progress, the prosperity and the power of our country. With this conviction, of head and heart, I have been, thus far in my brief career, a humble but earnest and active advocate of State Rights Democracy; and now, as hitherto, I would feel the proudest satisfaction in sharing with that party its high endeavor, and rejoicing in its glad success!

But, sir, not presuming to judge for others, for myself I am constrained to say, that I cannot advocate or press the election of Mr. Wise in the name and behalf of the Democratic party, whose practice and professions—men and measures alike—have been the objects of his notorious and extravagant abuse; not more dissented opposition to Democratic policy, upon the grounds of wisdom, expediency or constitutionality, but coarse violent and vehement denunciation of the personal and political integrity of almost every prominent and patriotic champion of Democracy, and of every thing which a Democrat holds sacred! Let me be understood. I have never, and do not now, object to Mr. Wise that he was once an active, whole-souled, efficient, uncompromising Whig opponent. This I wholly respect, when it is sincere, rational and consistent.—The only difference which I recognize between a Democrat and a Whig, is an honest difference of opinion, as to the true line of governmental policy, between citizens of a common country, with common interests, with equal patriotism and equal intelligence; but, sir, Mr. Wise's perceptions are different, for he can recognize Whigs only, "by the instincts of gentlemen and patriots!"—[say aye—not vere—for he has distinctly announced that he has "no recantations to make," nothing to take back, no apologies to offer.

And, sir, if I could, as a Democrat, so far humiliate and stultify myself as to advocate the election of Mr. Wise, I could never forget or forgive his ferocious denunciation of Andrew Jackson and most of the prominent supporters of his brilliant administration. When I profess to admire and reverse the character and patriotic services of that great and good man, it is something more than an idle profession—mere sound and fury—and signifies too much, as the living active, ruling sentiment of my heart and head, to permit me to go forth and urge the true Democracy of Virginia to erect, over the new-made grave of Andrew Jackson, such a monument as the elevation to the highest place in their affections and honor, of a trading politician, who signalized himself by reckless and unmeasured abuse of the private and public integrity of one who bore the impress of God's nobility!—the stamp and seal of native majesty—the venerated patriot, and the hero-statesman who at that very time, as the honored and illustrious chief of his country, was fighting her hardest battle and winning her proudest victory over the United States Bank and its swarms of hireling minions!

Besides all this, sir, I was in the Staunton Convention, and had the honor there to protest, unqualified, against the whole scheme by which Mr. Wise was nominated, despite the wishes of the great majority of that body and of the prevailing and better sentiment of the party at large over the head of every true and tried, war-worn and consistent Democrat in the State.

It will not do to confess and avoid all this, by the suggestion of the great hazard of the principles of the Democratic party, and our yet unbroken prestige of power in the State. Why did they, the authors of the wrong, disregard and violate all these considerations, when they were pressed hard upon them, and the evil not then done? It was upon the very calculation, that, although we might warn and protest in the name of the truth, the consistency, the self-respect and the very salvation of the party, yet, the deed done, the high-handed persistence carried through in the name of Democracy, we would all then, for the sake of the great interests involved like the Sabine victims of violence and shame, throw ourselves between the authors of the injustices and that defeat, disappointment and disgrace, which will be only the just, the legitimate, and the retributive consequence of their own act.

If the Democratic party is to maintain its power and achieve success for the promotion of disappointed Whigs, whose adhesion is only in the hour of victory over their ferocious opposition, and

whose only sign of contrition is a vaulting ambition to wear her highest honors and her best reward;—if faithfulness and life-long devotion are at a discount, and only bold effrontery, fierce inconsistency and eleven-hour selfishness can command a premium, then let the party sink, and to the nether depths, I say!

No, sir, we will be stronger for defeat for we will be purged of these very office-seeking Whigs who were largely instrumental in forcing the nomination of Mr. Wise, and of those sinister Democrats whose only hypothesis is to rule or ruin the Democratic party.

There is, in my judgement, but one single consideration that commends Mr. Wise to the support of any true Democrat; and that is his open and active hostility to the last and worst enemy of Democracy—the "Know Nothings" conspiracy to obtain the honors and the emoluments of the Government, even at the expense of the Constitution and the religious freedom of that country. But what assurance can any man feel that this will continue—that he will not change with every moon—

"Well practiced he to seek for power, By doctrines fashioned to the varying hour;"—and that if this midnight conspiracy against the peace and the honor of the country, shall reign, for a time, supreme he will not then turn and rend, once again the very party which has already cast its pearls under his feet? Is that confidence to be derived from his notorious and unqualified committal against them? He has made longer and louder and deeper and more damning denunciations of those who now nurse him in their bosoms! It is to be relied upon, for the new-born, interested professions of devotion and zeal for Democracy!—He has made more of them, and the same windy and wordy declarations of love and good faith, to others, time and time again; and live on, only to show to the world how wildly eccentric he could be from the professed center of his affections and with what changeling facility he could disappoint every reasonable expectation, based upon his ardent but short-lived devotion! Sir, it gives me pain to have to write you thus; I had hoped to avoid it by a silent neglect of the office which I now decline; but this days mail brought to me a mass of documentary material for the canvass, and admonishes me that there are active duties to be performed, which, as I cannot discharge them, should be devolved upon some other.

I am, sir, with very great respect,
Your obedient servant,
T. T. FAUNTLEROY, JR.

Death of the Emperor Nicholas.
We publish the following paragraphs from the New York Christian Advocate, by request of a gentleman of this place:—
"The Emperor had been apprized by his physicians of his danger, some hours before his death. He earnestly enquired at what time his breathing would cease, but had no direct answer. He assembled his family, took leave of them severally, received the last sacraments, and died in all the impotency of any mortal. His autocracy availed him nothing—death held his prey as if he had been a serf of the empire. On his monument may be inscribed, as on that of any other mortal,
"How loved, how [hated] once, avails thee not,
"From whom related or by whom begot!
"A heap of dust alone remains of thee;
"Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be."

The Czar is succeeded by his eldest son by the title of Alexander II.; his brother Constantine, and all the government functionaries having taken the oath of allegiance to him as Emperor, his son, as heir apparent. All this appears to have been done quietly, and as a matter of course; and the more so as the regular succession was known to have been the desire of the late Emperor, who, whenever he left St. Petersburg, had always placed the reins of government in the hands of his eldest son, and, in short, took all pains to fit him for wearing the crown. The speculations as to the cause of the Emperor's death are of course various; as who could imagine that it would not require something very extraordinary to kill the Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias? Yet, upon a review of all the statements of his physicians, we see nothing extraordinary in the matter.—He had been for some time laboring under a severe catarrh, or influenza, and as he employed homoeopathic doctors, whose infinitesimal doses did nothing for his relief, the consequence was that irreparable congestion of the lungs took place, and the breathing function ceased. Humanity owes a monument to homoeopathy. A free and timely blood-letting would have saved the life of Nicholas, and have been the cause of the death of thousands.

Making Doctors by Wholesale.
The annual commencement of the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia took place on Saturday, when the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred on 178 young gentlemen. Altogether, 635 graduates have received this season this degree from the University and Jefferson College.

Josiah Mosteller, a lad of about 15 years of age, was arrested on the 30th ult., for robbing the mail on the road between Brandonville and Kingwood. He was held to bail in \$1,000, to appear for trial by the U. S. Dist. Court at this place, in August next.

Clarkburg Register.

Foreign News.

Transmitted for the Baltimore American.
ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.
One Week Later from Europe.
The Vienna Conference—Indications of Peace—The Demands of Turkey—General Intelligence.

SANDY HOOK, April 6.
The steamer Baltic has just passed here, going up to New York. She brings Liverpool dates to Saturday, March 24th.

The political news is important.—The first of the four points, the guarantee placing the Danubian protectorate of the four powers had been unanimously agreed to by the Vienna Conference.

SECOND DISPATCH.
The first of the four points named in the guarantee, namely, that the Danubian Principalities be placed under the protectorate of the five powers, has been unanimously agreed to in the Congress at Vienna. The second point was under discussion.

The Czar Alexander has made a speech to the army, but on the whole his language was interpreted pacifically. The siege of Sevastopol was unchanged. Lord Raglan admits that the Russians are making the place stronger.

The Vienna Conference.
The first of the four points which has been unanimously agreed to by the Vienna Conference, reads as follows: The abolition of the exclusive protectorate of Russia in Moldavia and Wallachia, and the privileges accorded to these provinces by the Sultan, thus being placed under the guarantee of the Five Powers.

A despatch from Vienna dated Friday evening says: The Conference is progressing most favorably. The second point was either settled to-day, or will be to-morrow.
The Emperor has given strong evidence of his design to abide by the plans of his father, and that he will make no concessions. Rumors are current of a new basis of arrangement, including the freedom of the Black Sea, opening of the Danube, and the erection of Turkish forts, &c., in Asia.

TURKEY.—The Porte has determined to maintain undiminished its sovereignty over the Dardanelles, and protests against any of the Christians in the Empire being placed under any foreign protection. The Porte also desires the participation of Russia in the pending Conferences.

Ali Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been summoned to Vienna.

From the Crimea.
The official reports of the storming of the Malakhoff redoubt on the night of the 23d of February have been published.

The Anglo-French squadron of 25 steamers was on the way to Genoa to embark Sardinian troops for the Crimea. The Russians have sunk three or four more ships-of-war off Sevastopol.

General Items.
Advices from Odessa to the 14th, say that Prince Menshikoff had died of fever at Simpheropol. This is considered doubtful.

The French hospital at Constantinople had been burned to the ground and 96 persons perished.

The palace Beglerbeg, in Constantinople, has been repaired and put in order for Napoleon's accommodation.

RUSSIA.—The Pope has sent an embassy of condolence to the Emperor Alexander.

It is reported that Gortschakoff has been ordered from St. Petersburg to take Eupatoria at any price.

Letters state that Russian preparations indicate the eventual evacuation of Bessarabia without contest.

The Grand Duke Constantine directs the fleet and the ministry of marine.

A nocturnal levy of recruits was made throughout Russian Poland on the night of the 13th.

The ice is breaking up generally in the Baltic.

The flying British squadron, the first instalment of the Baltic fleet, sailed from Spithead for Kiel on the 20th ult.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords, Lyndhurst and Clarendon had spoken severely against the vacillating conduct of Prussia.

The proceedings of the Roebuck committee were drawing to a close.

FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon had received the Imperial guards and made a short patriotic speech.

BELEGIUM.—A new Ministry has been formed, but only held office one day, and the crisis therefore continued.

been accepted, en bloc, by the Russian plenipotentiaries, Prince Gortschakoff and M. de Toff, and thus thus:

"ART. 1. Abolition of the exclusive protectorate of Russia in Moldavia and Wallachia, the privileges accorded to these Provinces by the Sultan, being placed under the guarantee of the Five Powers."

The London Morning Post warns its readers against putting faith in the accounts of what has happened in the Conference. It further says that a record of each day's proceedings is drawn up and signed by the plenipotentiaries, and that this mode of signature may readily give rise to erroneous reports of an agreement having been come to on the points of guarantee.

The Porte throws obstacles in the way!—If we may credit intelligence from Constantinople, of March 12th, further complications may arise from the attitude taken by the Turkish Government. It is stated that Arif Effendi has received instructions to maintain the undiminished sovereignty of the Porte over the Dardanelles. He is also to protest against no Christians of the Empire being placed under any foreign protection. The Porte desires the participation of Russia in the Conference of Vienna.

THE CZAR'S SPEECH.

Accounts from St. Petersburg, probably reliable, of date March 9th, state that the substance of the Czar Alexander's speeches to the representatives of the different bodies and administrations of the State, may be condensed into these words:—"I will maintain firmly the plans traced out by my father!" In his address to the Council of State, the officers of the Guard, and a deputation of nobles who reported concerning the Mitia, the Czar expressed himself very strongly:—"I solemnly declare," said he, "that I will not give up the first inch of Russian territory to our enemies! I will take good care to prevent their penetrating further on the soil of our country, and never! never! may my hand wither first! will I affix my signature to a Treaty which shall bring the slightest dishonor on the national honor!"

This speech was responded to with vehement applause.

The Czar's speech to the members of the corps diplomatique, on the 7th, was more temperate in tone, and is as follows:

"I am persuaded, gentlemen, that all your courts feel sincere sorrow at the misfortune that has befallen us. I have already received proofs of it from all sides; they have greatly moved me, and I stated yesterday to the Ministers of Prussia and Austria how much I appreciated them. I solemnly declare here before you, gentlemen, that I remain faithful to all the sentiments of my father, and that I will persevere in the line of political principles which served as a rule to my uncle, the Emperor Alexander and to my father.—These principles are those of the Holy Alliance. If that Alliance no longer exists it was not my father's fault.—His intentions were always upright and loyal, and I recently they were misunderstood by some persons, I do not doubt that God and history will do him justice. I am ready to contribute towards a good understanding, on the conditions which he accepted. Like him, I desire peace, and wish to see the evils of war terminated; but if the conferences which are about to open at Vienna do not lead to a result honorable for us, then, gentlemen, at the head of my faithful Russia, I will combat with the whole nation, and will perish sooner than yield. As to my personal sentiments for your sovereign [addressing the Minister of Prussia] they have not varied. I have never doubted of the fraternal affection and friendship which His Majesty the King always had for my father, and I have already told you how grateful I am to him for it. I am deeply sensible of the kind words which the Emperor has caused to be addressed to me on the occasion—[addressing the Minister of Austria]—and his Majesty cannot doubt of the sincere affection which my father entertained for him at a period which he himself has recalled by an order of the day addressed to the army.

"Be kind enough, gentlemen, to communicate my words to your respective courts."

REVOLUTION BY CONTRACT.

Col. Clemens, formerly a Senator in Congress, from Alabama, usually called "Jerry Clemens," for short, published a project of a contract with Flores of Ecuador, containing the following stipulations: In consideration that Col. Clemens shall furnish the material aid of 2,000 armed Americans, with ships and munitions of war, to be employed in the overthrow of the present government of Ecuador, Gen. Flores agrees to convey, and assure to the said Clemens and associates, a small empire of lands upon the head waters of the Amazon river, together with certain rights of commerce and mining, as also an order upon the revenue receipts of the port of Guayaquil for \$300,000.—Buff. Com. Advertiser.

Martin Van Buren, Jr. recently died very suddenly in Paris. He was sitting at dinner, and his head fell upon his breast and he was immediately a corpse.

Peace restored at Cincinnati.—Result of the Election.

The disgraceful riots at Cincinnati seem to have been brought to a close. The papers from that city, as late as Saturday, announce a perfect restoration of peace and order. The Commercial states that not only had certificates of election been granted to all the democratic candidates, but that Mr. Faran has been sworn in as mayor. His majority is 1,333.

The Know Nothings, it is said, have a majority in the Councils, and will contest the election of the mayor and other officers. The Gazette expresses the opinion that the democratic candidates were entitled to their certificates of election, and adds that under the circumstances, they are glad they have obtained them.

Western Pork Trade.—The Louisville Journal of the 4th inst. says that "a sale of 1,000 head corn fattened hogs for next December delivery, was reported on change yesterday at 3 cents per pound gross, in the pen in Indiana.

LAWYER TURNED MINISTER.—James M. Hoyt, Esq., a lawyer of Cleveland Ohio, of eminent success in his profession, has just entered upon the ministerial office. Mr. Hoyt, it is said, has taken this step as the result of long considered questions of duty.

No less than 460,494 immigrants arrived in this country in 1854. Of these, 206,054 were Germans. The immigration from Ireland is falling off; that from Germany is increasing. The Irish immigrants amounted to 101,606.

The Albany Knickerbocker states that more stoves are made in that city than any other in the world, and that the product of them this year, will amount to \$2,000,000.

THE ISTHMUS RAILROAD.

The railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific is to be a substantial structure, when finished. The cross ties will be of lignum vitae, and the bridges of iron. The rails are so destructive to all wooden structures that all their buildings as well as their cars, will be made of iron; and some of them are now being constructed and will soon be in use on the road.

The road has been put in running order, and a party from New York attended the ceremony of opening which took place on the 16th ult. From an account of the trip we take the following extract:

To those of the party who had never visited the tropics before, the ride across the Isthmus was exceedingly interesting. The noise of the cars had driven away all the monkeys and other animals, as well as most of the birds, and we saw but few reptiles—none perhaps but the iguana. The trees and shrubs are so thick that the eye can penetrate but a short distance on each side of the track. Conspicuous varieties of the palm, with its long green, rustling leaves; the mango, with its countless number of roots, each branch, as it bends to the ground, taking root; the castor oil bean tree; the wild banana, so much used in thatching their huts; and the many varieties of trailing plants among which the morning glory was most conspicuous and some of which vines had so closely clasped the supporting trunk of some friendly tree as at last to destroy it.

RICHMOND MANUFACTURES.

The schooner Fannie Currie which sailed from this port last week for New Orleans, had on board from the Tredegar Iron Works, two Locomotives and two Tenders, two Portable Engines and two Saw Mills; and from the Army Iron Works, 115 tons of Railroad iron, and 100 tons spikes and chairs.—The amount of insurance upon this shipment was \$41,000. Another saw mill was shipped by P. Rahm by the same vessel.

One of the Engines was shipped to the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, Memphis, and the other, and the railroad iron, spikes and chairs, to the Paint Creek Coal Company of Kanawha county, and takes the route via sea to New Orleans, and thence up the Ohio and Kanawha river, to the point of destination.

This shipment of machinery and iron from Richmond manufactures, is highly gratifying to all the friends of the growing manufacturing interests of this city. With such indications in the absence of a young system of improvements connecting with the West, what may we not expect when we are brought into direct connection with the West, and Southwest by Railroads, and by our water-line to the Ohio? A bright day indeed will then dawn upon Richmond, bringing with it a prosperity surpassing the most sanguine expectations.—Richmond Dispatch.

GREAT HAUL OF TROUT.—A California paper says:

The water was drawn from the dam of Foster's Mill, near Downsville last week, when four or five thousand trout were left on the ground, and nearly the whole country were bountifully supplied with the delicious fish.

DEATH OF A USEFUL MAN.—Henry Fitzhugh, senior, died in Ravenwood, Jackson county, last Saturday week.—He was a native of Fauquier county was the founder of the town of Ravenwood, and for a number of years a very active and useful citizen of Jackson county.